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Appointment of teachers in the Fisheries Training Institute.

*809 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers belonging to different communities of various grades trained in the Fisheries Training Institute since it was started;

(b) whether preference is given to members of the Fishermen community in the selection of candidates;

(c) the number of schools in which members of the Fishermen community are headmasters;

(d) whether the headmasters who do not belong to the Fishermen community live amidst the fisherfolk; and

(e) whether the schools, as at present run, are manned mostly by teachers belonging to communities other than the fisherfolk?

A.—(a) 56 Fishermen Hindus,
19 Non-fishermen Hindus,
4 Muhammadans and
9 Christians.

(b) Yes.

(c) Sixteen out of a total of thirty-six schools

(d) Half the number live amidst the fisherfolk while the remaining half do not solely by reason of want of suitable accommodation.

(e) No; there are 69 fishermen teachers against 49 non-fishermen teachers.

Industries

Weavers' societies in the Presidency.

*810 Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon: Will the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many weavers' societies there are in the Presidency excluding credit societies;

(b) which is the largest society;

(c) how many members there are;

(d) what is the monthly transaction per weaver;

(e) whether there are any yarn banks started; if not, why not; and

(f) what organization there is for the disposal of the finished products?

A.—(a) 63.

(b) Madura Sourashtra Weavers' Society, Madura.

(c) 682.

(d) Rupees 24.

(e) & (f) There are no yarn banks; the question of organizing a Central Weavers' Society for the purchase of yarn and sale of finished products is under consideration.

Stocks of ink in the Government Ink Factory.

*811 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the stocks on hand of the various kinds of ink on 31st March 1928 in the Government Factory and the respective periods during which they were so in stock;

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(b) whether there is any deterioration in the quality of ink even when stored in close containers after a certain period and if so, when; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the deterioration of the quality and its commencement vary with the nature of the receptacle and the quantity contained in it and if so, what they are when ink is stored in bottles, jars, and barrels, respectively?

A.—(a) The stocks on hand of the various kinds of inks on 31st March 1928 were—

	Gals.
Blue black ink in bulk	1,273
Blue black ink bottled	287
Stamping ink	10

Three hundred and ninety-one gallons have been in stock since 1923–24; 202 gallons since 1926 and 680 gallons since 1927. The inks left over from the year 1926–27 are mostly record inks prepared with a view to supplying the requirements of the Superintendent of Stationery.

(b) Ink even when stored in closed containers deteriorates after a lapse of three years.

(c) Deterioration in the quality of an ink and the commencement of deterioration varies with the nature of the receptacle. For instance, ink stored in bulk will deteriorate sooner than ink kept in small receptacles such as jars, bottles, etc., because the staves are affected by climatic conditions whereas glass and stoneware are not so affected. In the case of bulk storage, there is not only deterioration to contend with but also wastage due to evaporation and leakage in the barrels.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi:—"May I know whether the ink that is necessary for Government purposes is taken from this Ink Factory?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Some kind of ink is taken."

Working of the Government Minor Industries Laboratory.

*812 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government Minor Industries Laboratory was started and with what object;

(b) the officer or officers appointed to carry out the several objects and the duration of their employment;

(c) the work so far turned out by them and that remaining yet to be done;

(d) the measures taken to carry out expeditiously the work yet to be done; and

(e) whether in addition to the industries originally contemplated at the time of the establishment of the institute, the investigation of any other minor industries by the institute is under consideration and if so, what the programme is and the period expected to be taken for the completion of the programme or for showing appreciable results?